

# Allies Consider \$300,000,000 Loan to Vienna

## Austrian Official on Way Here to Enlist Aid of American Financiers in an Effort to Save Nation

## British Head Movement Doubt Security for Money Will Prove Satisfactory to Bankers in the U. S.

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Allied governments have under consideration a plan for the resuscitation of Austria, immediate discussion of which has been suddenly forced by the decision of the Vienna Cabinet to put the country's fate in the hands of the Allies.

The plan provides for an Allied loan of about \$300,000,000 to Austria, to be extended in instalments within the next five years. It was propounded by Sir William Goode, British member of the Austrian Reparations Commission and ex-assistant food controller in this country, who, on his return from the Continent in December, predicted that unless immediate Allied aid for Austria was forthcoming the government would not only collapse but disorders, unrest and misery would follow in the wake of national poverty.

The plan has been under consideration for several weeks, but active discussion of it has just begun. A British banking syndicate has taken the lead in the effort to obtain the required capital. Professor Joseph Redlich, formerly Austrian Minister of Finance, has left Vienna for the United States where he expects to see Herbert Hoover and other men familiar with the situation in Austria, and hopes through connections he can establish in America to enlist the aid of bankers there.

## Security Not Satisfactory

It is said the security which Austria is able to give for the loan could hardly prove satisfactory to American financiers from a strictly financial point of view, but it is pointed out that politically there is every reason why the Allies should support such a loan.

Persons acquainted with the situation in Austria state that only national pride has enabled the government to carry on as long as it has. They say that the country's fight against poverty is hopeless and they believe that the best policy for the Allies is in taking a definite stand toward Austria economic misery will promote the spread of Bolshevism through that country unless steps are taken to prevent such a possibility. The Allied lack of policy has convinced many Austrian leaders that union with Germany offers their country's only hope of future existence, and in Berlin the suggestion is heard that the collapse of the Vienna administration will prove most embarrassing to the Allies.

## Action by France Delayed

Ordinarily there would be reason to expect a dash for the possession of the Austrian corpse, but the recent alliance formed by Italy, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia foreshadows the possibility that these states may aid Austria in the task of reconstruction of the broken republic. Italy in particular will help in order to make sure that there is no renewal of the Austro-Hungarian alliance.

One unfortunate effect of the downfall of the French ministry yesterday will be the postponement of a decision regarding Austria until after the formation of a new government in France. The Supreme Council is scheduled to meet next Wednesday, but it may not convene until the end of the month. Meanwhile Goode and his fellow workers will continue their negotiations. They insist that of all the nations crippled in the war Austria's plight is infinitely the worst, although several others are in serious financial straits. Happily, most of the others have assets in raw materials and are at least partly self-supporting.

## Situation Called Desperate

Baron C. K. Frankenstein, Austrian Minister to the Court of St. James, said to-day he had not received official confirmation of the report that the Vienna government wanted to quit, but expressed belief that it was "quite possibly true."

"The situation is desperate," the minister said. "Something must be done immediately or the country will crumble into anarchy. The country cannot be self-supporting under the present conditions."

Discussing the Goode plan for helping Austria, Baron Frankenstein said: "The lending to Austria of \$300,000,000 would result in putting a stop to the printing of nearly valueless paper money, would tend to stabilize the exchange rate and would permit the development of Austria's natural resources, particularly her valuable water power. Some of the money would be used to buy seeds.

"Besides the actual loan of money the scheme under consideration also involves arrangements for credit abroad

and the development of trade relations with neighboring states."

## Says Nation is Starving

"If the plan is adopted and either French or English bankers or their respective governments will supply the funds, Austria should pull through and become self-sufficient in five or six years. If this plan, or some similar one, is not adopted, Austria cannot go on. She is starving now; she will fall."

"I believe, if the Cabinet resigns and the Reparations Commission does not take charge of the country, the first step in the dissolution which would follow would be that each of the seven states that now compose Austria would set up its own government and try to save itself. The states nearest to Germany would try to secure annexation to the German republic. There would be another partition of Austria. Some of the states might develop much as independent. There would be revolution and communism. Austria would break down completely. We have much industrial unrest in Austria now and more than half the people are Social Democrats. These might easily swing to Bolshevism. The collapse of Austria might be the beginning of wildfire in Central Europe. Every day increases the danger. Unless Austria is aided soon these things may come to pass."

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The death penalty or the whipping post for profiteers was demanded at a price conference here to-day which developed much agitation. The chief of the technical trades unions declared: "We have guns at hand. We warn you that from January 20 we will be beyond the law and will act without pity for profiteers. If you must make an example, you must choose millionaires and not the little fellows." He also demanded a plebiscite on the question of fusion with Germany as of March 1.

## Profiteers Are Threatened

Professor Wolkan, representing the advanced classes, cried: "Austria is dead! Live live Germany!"

A demonstration considered by the police as an ugly orgy was held in the district last night. Crowds paraded back and forth, shouting threats against profiteers.

Doors of the big hotels in Vienna are shuttered at dusk because of Communist demonstrations against them as symbols of profiteering, but as yet no disorder has occurred.

# U. S. Note Seeks Change in Mexican Mine Ruling

## Britain and France Also Interested in Decision Affecting Investment of 20,000,000 Pesos

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13.—The United States government, through George T. Sumnerlin, its Charge d'Affaires here, to-day presented a note to the Mexican Foreign Office inviting its attention to a recent decision of the Mexican Supreme Court regarding a suit for ownership against the Naica Mining Company, in the state of Chihuahua. The note asks the Foreign Office to investigate the findings of the court, with a view to their revision.

The Naica property, owned originally by American, British and French interests, represents an investment of approximately 20,000,000 pesos, which is placed in jeopardy by the Supreme Court's decision. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the mine owners for retention of the Maravillas mine, which the lower courts had ruled belonged to the descendants of Santiago Stoppelli, who now seeks full possession.

It is known Mr. Sumnerlin called personally upon Foreign Minister Hidalgo and requested an investigation and that the latter promised to take up the matter immediately with President Obregon.

The British and French charges also are known to be active in the request for a review of the Supreme Court's action, with the possibility of immediate notes of protest from their governments.

## Missing Student Located

## Harvard Man Merely Journeyed to Denver Home of Aunt

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE  
DENVER, Jan. 13.—Joseph F. Lautner, missing Harvard student, is at the home of his mother's sister, Mrs. Charles Meizer, who lives in the outskirts of Denver, near Aurora. He arrived here last night and is said to be suffering from a breakdown caused by overstudy, and is under the care of a physician, who declined to give any information in regard to Lautner's ailment beyond stating that he had a "bad cold."

Mrs. Meizer also was reluctant to discuss her nephew's illness. When asked if Lautner simply wandered away from Boston without knowing where he was going, Mrs. Meizer replied: "Well, he knew enough to come to me."

Lautner, whose father is dead, is the son of Mrs. Anna Lautner, now living in Evansville, Ind.

## Italian Theater Workers Inaugurate Fusion Move

NAPLES, Jan. 13.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, delivered a speech to-day at the inauguration of the new cooperative movement among the workers in theaters, intellectual as well as manual. Signor Mascagni laid emphasis upon the significance of the fusion movement, declaring that the gravity of the economic situation had induced brain workers to join manual laborers in factories to the common benefit. He proposed the building of a people's theater, for the production of opera and drama and for concerts.

# Poincare Is Probable New French Premier

## Millerand Can Hardly Avoid Appointing Ex-President, Is Paris View; Leaders Unite in Backing Him

## Peret Refuses Place

## Nation Is Ready to Replace American Forces on the Rhine With Own Troops

By Ralph Courtney

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PARIS, Jan. 13.—Although President Millerand will not choose a new Premier before to-morrow, it is already evident that he cannot without great difficulty avoid summoning Raymond Poincare.

M. Millerand consulted five leading political personages this morning, including Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies. This afternoon and evening he saw a dozen more. To-morrow others will be asked to come to the Elysee Palace to discuss the critical foreign situation.

The President to-day asked all the persons who visited him these questions: "What is your opinion of the present crisis? In these circumstances should France have a party Cabinet or a coalition Cabinet?"

Before propounding the third question the President explained to each of his callers the situation as it appeared to him. He pointed out the dangers of the various possible policies and finally outlined the solution of world problems which he himself thought should be aimed at. Then he asked: "If this is the situation, who do you think should be entrusted with the premiership?"

It is said that M. Millerand's visitors expressed divergent opinions on the first two points, but not one so far has failed to recommend Poincare when answering the third question.

## Peret Declines to Form Cabinet

The President would prefer to compromise on a Cabinet whose policy he can still control as he controlled Leygues's Peret, it is said, was asked to attempt the formation of a Cabinet, but he declares that he is not willing to abandon his place as president of the Chamber. Inasmuch as Peret's present place carries with it the equivalent of nearly 250,000 francs a year, he is said to be unwilling on financial grounds to trade it for a political adventure in a party Cabinet.

Peret also has no desire to act as a rubber stamp for the President, according to his friends.

A compromise ministry could undoubtedly be found to carry on Millerand's policies, but it seems very doubtful whether the Chamber, in its present mood, would support it. All France feels that a strong man must be put in the saddle. Poincare appears to Frenchmen to be the only man capable of bringing the country through its present difficulties, and it is moving strongly in his direction.

Poincare, it is assumed, would take up an entirely new policy of his own. If he accepted the premiership. Within a week of taking office he probably would declare openly not only France's policy toward the Allies, but her attitude toward Germany and the steps intended to be taken to obtain the execution of the treaty. Poincare, it is said, has no faith in the Supreme Council or the meetings of the Premiers, believing that all negotiations among the Allies should be carried on through the usual diplomatic channels.

France is tired of the state of uncertainty in which she has been living, both as regards Great Britain's support and as to whether she must continually encounter resistance by the Germans on the subject of reparations, no matter how conciliatory an attitude she tries to take.

No one knows what the future under Poincare may bring, but the withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine coincides with the moment that France is most likely to find itself in the midst of trouble.

French Army to Replace U. S. on Rhine  
The Action Francaise learns, it says, from a person well placed to give the opinion of the French general staff on the American withdrawal, that the French army is all ready to step into the positions now held by the Americans. This personage says: "I deplore the American decision because of the moral effect which it may have on the French. But from a military point of view we were prepared for this news. Even if the United States were to evacuate all the troops it has on the Rhine, within a few weeks the French army would be able to stop the gap left by the American withdrawal. The French army alone is capable of doing this, for only the French have enough elasticity. Our plans are ready. The operation would be completed without a ripple."

It is reported that the French formations on the frontier have been asked to state their capacity for accommodating new effective if it should be decided to concentrate them in the front line.

Commenting on the present situation, L'Esclair says: "Economically speaking, we already

have been virtually defeated by Germany. Our military force alone can save us from the Poles. The Spa agreement, although generous in other respects, gave us certain rights. Will the head of our government decide to make use of these rights, asking our allies for the support they formally promised?"

"The whole question is here. To-morrow will be too late. To-morrow, if we are not careful, unless Poincare is elected, the Poles will be asking the protection of the Berlin government. To-morrow Russia will be many years become a German colony. Then the Hohenzollerns can come back. Their war aims will have been accomplished."

## Form Association to Urge Do-as-You-Please Sunday

## Martin Vogel and Dr. Copeland Lead Organization to Combat Blue Laws

The Sunday Rights Association was organized yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore. It established a law-abiding, do-as-you-please Sabbath. Martin Vogel, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was elected chairman; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, vice-chairman, and V. E. Scott, secretary.

In a declaration of principles the association set forth that it was a non-sectarian, non-political body advocating religious observance and Sunday, but protecting the day from restrictive legislation designed to interfere with its customary enjoyment.

Blue law legislation would be opposed, it was said, and would advocate the enforcement of all legislation for "the proper regulation of Sunday activities," the association "shall undertake to have stricken from the statute books of the various states, all Sunday legislation which improperly restricts personal liberty." It was said expressly that the organization would not concern itself with prohibition.

Among those attending the meeting were President F. H. La Guardia, of the Board of Aldermen; Frank Smith, an officer of the Knights of Columbus; Elmore Lefebvre, of the Victory Hall Association; John F. McCourt, vice-president of the Board of Aldermen, and Major A. L. Boyce, organizer of "Boyce's Tigers."

# 4,000 in Newark Accept An Extra Hour of Work Employees' Action Will Save \$200,000 a Year to Public Service Railway Company

Four thousand employees of the Public Service Railway Company, aware of the company's financial difficulties, agreed yesterday at Newark to have the basic day increased from nine hours to ten hours.

The men have been working a nine-hour day, with overtime at the rate of time and a half. They will now receive regular pay at the rate of 55 cents an hour, and overtime pay at the rate of ten hours. Any overtime pay that would be paid for the rate of time and a half. The employees also agreed that they would work straight through the daily schedule with no slack periods.

William Weyner, chairman of the joint conference board of all the locals, said the concessions of employees would save the company \$200,000 annually. "I am not a Communist," he said, "but I am treating us better than we expected since our agreement after the last strike. We've done this to show our appreciation."

By a vote of 1 to 1 workers in the Schwarzenbach Company silk mills of West Hoboken decided last night to accept a compromise proposal made by the company, by the terms of which each employee as was working full time would be subject to the full 15 per cent wage reduction desired by the company. Workers employed less than full time in the company will be subject to a reduction of 7 1/2 per cent only.

# Karpoff's Demise Is Basis Of Hint Lenine Is Dead

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A communication from Moscow announcing the death of M. Karpoff, member of the Supreme Economic Council of Soviet Russia, is quoted in a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph here, received by way of Paris to-day.

The Supreme Council in Moscow has no member named Karpoff, which is an old pseudonym of Nikolai Lenine the Soviet Premier. Some of his publications bear that name.

The statement contained in the foregoing dispatch that there is no person named Karpoff on the Supreme Economic Council of Soviet Russia is erroneous. There is a prominent Russian engineer named Karpoff who has played a leading role on the Supreme Economic Council. He recently engaged in a series of discussions on the question of the reopening of trade relations between Soviet Russia and western Europe and America.

It is true that Lenine has written under the pseudonym of "Karpoff" both before and during the revolution, but the implication contained in the dispatch that in the death of Karpoff is concealed that of Lenine is probably ill founded.

The Jewish News Bureau, a New York City news agency, on January 9, announced receipt of a dispatch from its Moscow correspondent telling of the illness of Lenine.

# Kenyon to Offer Measure Again to Register Lobbies

## Senator Will Reintroduce Old Bill to Control All Legislative Agents; Congressional Inquiry Likely

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Following up the declaration which he made in a recent speech in the Senate, that Washington is "swarming" with lobbyists, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, announced to-day that he would present again his bill for the registration of lobbyists, which he introduced about five years ago and on which no action was taken.

Another lobby investigation is expected to grow out of the introduction of this bill. It will be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and that committee will name a sub-committee to consider it. In view of the charges that lobbyists and lobbyists are numerous and increasing and that tariff and taxation revision will bring great numbers of lobbyists here, there is talk that the sub-committee will make an inquiry.

The old lobby committee, of which Senator Overman is the head, which attracted attention by its investigation about the time the Democrats took over control of the government, is still in existence, theoretically, but any new lobby investigation made by a committee or sub-committee of which a Republican was the head.

Senator Kenyon conferred with Senator Overman about the advisability of reintroducing the Kenyon bill. Senator Overman himself offered a bill on the same subject following on the old lobby investigation, and this may be reintroduced. In the debate over the bill in the Senate this week Senator Overman made it plain he favored legislation.

The Kenyon bill calls for the registration of lobbyists and legislative agents on a "lobbying docket" in the offices of the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House. No person whose name is not on such a docket, the bill provides, shall be allowed to appear before any committee unless invited to appear.

One of the important features of the bill is that former members of the House or Senate shall not be legislative agents. This is aimed at the growing practice whereby former members of Congress act as lobbyists for various purposes. Having the privilege of the floor of House or Senate, they can go into either chamber when the body is in session and talk to members on the floor or in the cloakrooms about legislation or propositions which they want supported or defeated. Big fees are paid to them by some of these former members of Congress in their work as lobbyists or legislative agents.

Senator Kenyon pointed out that his bill would require the filing by the legislative agent of an itemized report of his fees and expenditures. He said he was advised that lumber, packing and coal interests and others maintain expensive lobbies and that the light ought to be turned on them.

## Highway Plan Submitted

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Joint Legislative Highway Committee, of which Senator Charles J. Hewitt, of Locke, is chairman, to-day submitted to the

Legislature a report presenting plans for a complete system of state highway development. The committee proposes an ultimate system of 11,119 miles of improved highways. Of this network, 8,257 miles have been completed. The remaining 2,862 miles, the committee believes, can be completed in the course of the next six years, at a rate of about 450 miles a year.

The total cost to the state of completing its highway system is estimated at \$52,873,000. Of this amount \$52,873,000 will be available from the following sources: Bond issues, \$13,000,000; Federal post road aid, \$12,000,000; from the state to meet the Federal aid program, \$12,938,000; and from the counties in the state, \$14,000,000.

# Realty Men's Rent Law Amendments Introduced

## Assembly Also Gets Bill to Make Board of Estimate Restore Three-fourths Rule

From a Staff Correspondent  
ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Several amendments to the rent laws passed last year were introduced to-day at the request of the United Real Estate Owners' Association by Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg. Another bill introduced by Mr. Steinberg would compel the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to return to the three-fourths rule which was in effect prior to the election of F. H. La Guardia and Henry H. Curran, the Republican members of the board.

Until the election of Curran and La Guardia the rule, created by the Mitchell administration, provided that the issuance of corporate stock and the spending of the city's money in any way by the board required twelve votes for affirmative action. There are sixteen votes in the board. Five are controlled by La Guardia and Curran, so that the approval of one, or both, of the Republican members of the board would be necessary before any of the taxpayers' money can be spent by the Hyman Board of Estimate.

Because of the increase in marriages in New York City, Assemblyman Dickstein introduced a bill permitting the appointment of additional marriage license clerks. Mr. Dickstein said the bill was introduced at the instance of County Clerk Seely.

A bill of Assemblyman Antin would require every tenement house more than eighty-five feet high to be equipped with stand-pipes, fire hose, fire extinguishers, fire hooks, axes and other fire-fighting instruments.

# Pennsylvania Farmers Aid Idle Mill Workers

## Barrels of Produce Sent Hundreds of Miles for Distribution in Philadelphia

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Farmers hundreds of miles from Philadelphia in the southwestern corner of the state have started a movement to aid the thousands of unemployed textile workers of the Kensington Mill district here.

The farmers became interested in labor during the Presidential election, when they were active in the Farmer-Labor party. After election they transferred their interest to the workers in Philadelphia and have been sending barrels of fruit and produce here out of their surplus of farm products.

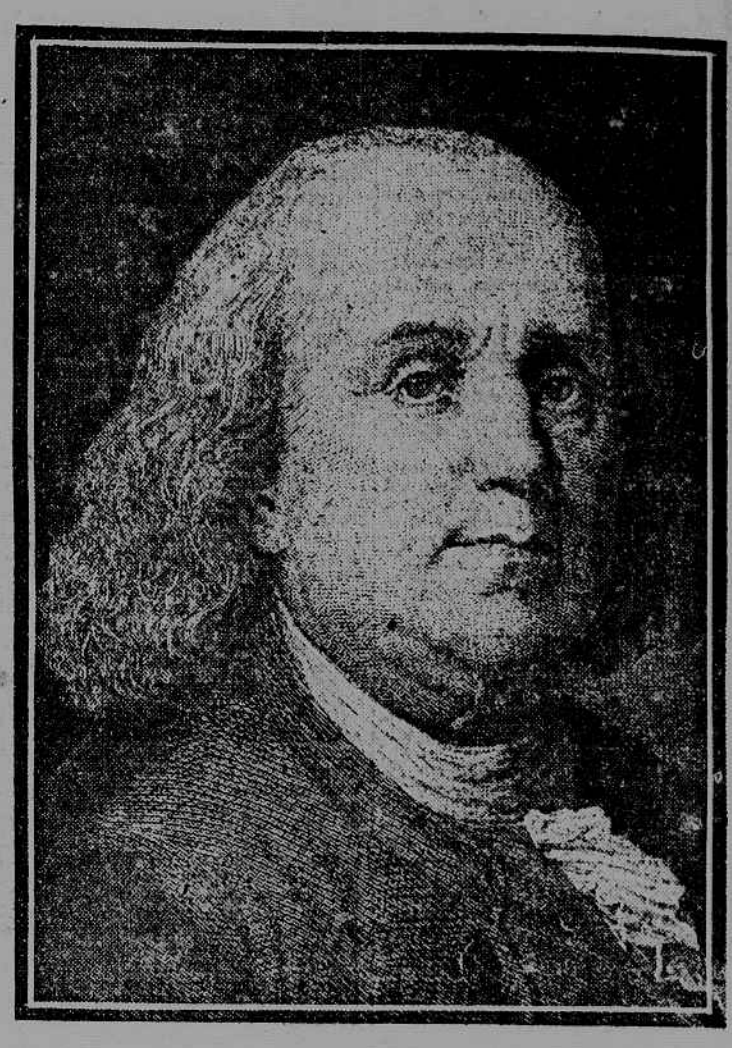
The distribution is through committees of union men, who know the needs of members of their own locals. The barrels of produce have been sent to the Women's Trade Union League, which has been made the distributing center.

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## This Is Letter Number Thirteen of a Series Written to All of You About a Matter Which Is Vital to Your Success.

## If You Missed Any of the Previous Letters and Would Like to Have Copies, I Will Mail Them to You.



(This picture of Benjamin Franklin was copyrighted in 1917 by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World—all rights reserved—but permission was granted to use it in this letter.)

It seems to be assured that from now on, beginning this year 1921, our country will observe every year

# A NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK

scheduled to start always on January 17th, Benjamin Franklin's birthday.

Don't you think it is about time that we did decide to observe a NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK in honor of Benjamin Franklin?

You know he started to work at the age of 15 and worked for more than 60 years thereafter. He died in 1790 at the age of 84 years 3 months.

While he was always thrifty he was never stingy or selfish. Nobody need be stingy or selfish to practise thrift intelligently and profitably.

Benjamin Franklin's career never suffered because he was careful with money.

He made a great name for himself as printer, publisher, statesman, diplomat, philosopher, scientist, journalist, economist, philanthropist and humorist.

If Benjamin Franklin knew what was going on in this country to-day he would be very proud, even though it has taken 131 years to make us realize the necessity of learning the great lesson of Thrift as he practised it.

The following proclamation on Thrift by Governor Miller is repeated here because it is an important message to all of us:

# PROCLAMATION: THRIFT WEEK—STATE OF NEW YORK, Executive Chamber.

WHEREAS, January Seventeenth is the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, a name associated with eminent services to the American people, and whose fame, in large measure, rests on his contributions to the philosophy of life and the virtues of Thrift, in recognition of his influence in those directions, the Seventeenth of January has been selected as the initial day in a week devoted to education in the duties of wise saving and wise spending, which are the essence of Thrift; and

WHEREAS, There is need to emphasize the many distinct forms of Thrift, in the economic program for THRIFT WEEK, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Committee, and numerous co-operating organizations, have designated Monday, January Seventeenth, as National Thrift Day, or Bank Day; Tuesday, January Eighteenth, Budget Day; Wednesday, January Nineteenth, National Life Insurance Day; Thursday, January Twentieth, Own-Your-Own-Home Day; Friday, January Twenty-first, Make-A-Will Day; Saturday, January Twenty-second, Pay-Your-Bills-Promptly Day; Sunday, January Twenty-third, Share-With-Others Day, each day being dedicated to a special application of the Thrift idea; and

WHEREAS, Private Thrift and public economy are intimately related, individual Thrift being the basis of public economy and affording the inspiration of a prudent expenditure of public funds, a subject of growing importance,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, NATHAN L. MILLER, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, recommend that the week beginning January Seventeenth and ending January Twenty-third be devoted in a special manner in the press, in the schools, educational associations, commercial organizations and industrial plants of this State, to the earnest inculcation of the sound virtues of individual Thrift and public economy.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this Tenth day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one.

(Signed) NATHAN L. MILLER.  
By the Governor,  
W. WARD SMITH,  
Secretary to the Governor.

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A minister living in Tionesta, Pa., wrote the other day, quoting from a bank note issued in China 2800 B. C., the translation being as follows:

"HOWEVER MUCH YOU POSSESS, STRIVE TO BE THRIFTY."

Letter Number Fourteen will appear in the Sunday newspapers, January 16.

Sincerely Yours, WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,  
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## Automotive Advertising in Minneapolis

For eight years now, the Minneapolis dealers in automotive products have preferred to use The Journal. Their expressed preference for Journal space has averaged 22% more advertising for that period than they have placed in any other newspaper.

This preference has averaged more than 53,000 lines per year.

Last year's auto show edition of The Minneapolis Sunday Journal carried 111% more automotive advertising than the New York Times' edition, and 16% more than The Chicago Tribune's.

It led the second Minneapolis paper by 29,708 lines, or more than 26%.

Yearly Total Local Lineage			
	Journal	Tribune	Preference for Journal
1913	234,321	145,492	61 %
1914	268,347	208,102	28.9 %
1915	231,600	204,028	13.5 %
1916	252,486	239,056	5.6 %
1917	299,677	233,285	28.4 %
1918	202,805	198,563	2.1 %
1919	378,580	314,471	20.3 %
1920	476,611	374,780	27 %

## THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

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